

Tsunami Disaster Situation Report **Sri Lanka**

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Tamil Information Centre (UK)
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Tamil Information Centre
Studio 2, Sutherland House
Clifton Road
Kingston upon Thames KT2 6PZ
United Kingdom
Telephone: +44 (0)20 8546 1560
Fax: +44 (0)20 8546 5701
E-mail: info.tic@sangu.org

Centre for Human Rights and Development
6 Aloe Avenue
Colombo 3
Sri Lanka
Telephone: +94 11 4710273
Fax: +94 11 2564269
Email: chrd@sltnet.lk

Disaster in Sri Lanka

Purpose of the Report

To keep the civil society organizations, NGOs and partners of the Tamil Information Centre (TIC-UK) - the Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD-Sri Lanka) and the Centre for Community Development (CCD-UK) - and other relief and development agencies and governments informed of the impact of the Tsunami disaster in Sri Lanka of 26 December 2004, in particular the north-east region of the island.

Introduction

Earthquake near Indonesia

The Indian Ocean region was gripped by panic when another massive underwater earthquake on 28 March 2005 devastated the Indonesian island of Nias. The death toll is said to be in the region of 1,000. Tsunami warnings were issued in the region, including in Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia and the people in coastal areas were quickly evacuated to safer places. On hearing the news about the earthquake over the BBC and from international agencies, members of the Tamil community living abroad and community organisations immediately contacted organisations and individuals throughout the north-east region and southern areas, to pass on the warning. The prompt action was appreciated by agencies and individuals in Sri Lanka. Reports say five persons were killed in Sri Lanka during the rush, but the people expressed tremendous sense of relief when they were spared of another tsunami attack.

Relief operations

After three months since the disaster, proper aid has not reached many areas. In late March 2005, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) expressed disappointment and called on the Sri Lankan government for swift and transparent implementation of recovery operations. Head of the Colombo-based Centre for Policy Alternatives, Pakiyasothy Sarawanamuttu says there has been, so far, no legislation with regard to disaster management, land and property issues or a new authority to rebuild the country. There is lack of clear policy on the part of the government, which has led to confusion over such matters as the coastal buffer zones.

Many protests have taken place in the south and north-east against corruption involving government officers. There is suspicion that huge amounts of relief materials have been misappropriated. Some 110 containers of relief materials are lying at the Colombo port because of official restrictions. Many of these containers have materials sent by the Tamil diaspora for the north-east region. Sri Lankan authorities are also holding containers and parcels addressed to the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization (TRO) for investigation.

Concern has also been expressed regarding the multiplication of foreign NGOs involved in relief in Sri Lanka. The number of international NGOs working in Sri Lanka after the tsunami has increased from around 50 to more than 400. International NGOs have been able to

provide relief where the Sri Lankan government has failed. But lack of co-ordination, has resulted in some villages receiving help from several NGOs while others remaining without any aid. Some large international NGOs are reported to have intervened in projects initiated by smaller local NGOs, offering large amounts of money, disrupting the promotion of good governance, human rights, transparency and accountability. Observers have informed the TIC that such unprincipled intervention and action may create some infrastructure but would be inimical to the holistic development of the communities.

Documents

A huge number of people have lost their documents such as birth certificates, national identity cards (NIC) and land ownership title deeds. Relatives of the dead or missing need death certificates. This is causing great difficulty for the people affected by the tsunami to establish identity or ownership. Relief workers point out that the lack of NICs caused grave violations of human rights against the Tamil people in the past. The Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka (LAC) is currently gathering information in refugee camps and is working with the Registrar General's office for the purpose of issuing the documents. The LAC says that the legal process needs to adopt a practical and flexible approach in dealing with the legal issues arising out of the tsunami.

Joint mechanism

Although Sri Lankan government ministers and some leaders of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have expressed optimism, up to now there has been no agreement on a joint mechanism between the two parties for relief operations in the north-east. The people of these areas have expressed utter dismay that politics should override human needs. There is also grave concern over the continuing killings, particularly in the east. These killings are increasingly affecting the attitudes of the parties with regard to the peace process and hopes of peace in the wake of the tsunami disaster have now evaporated. The People's Liberation Front (JVP), which is a member of the ruling United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA), has not only continued its opposition to the peace process but also threatened to leave the government if a joint mechanism is established.

Harrold on the firing line

The JVP has also attacked World Bank country representative Peter Harrold for allegedly saying that the LTTE has 'a kind of unofficial state' in the north-east in an interview to the *Sunday Times* (Sri Lanka) on 6 March. The JVP says that the statement attempts to confer legitimacy and recognition to the LTTE. Mr Harrold denied making such a statement and said that the World Bank did not regard LTTE areas as an unofficial state. He also said that there would be no direct funding to the LTTE, but pointed out that the LTTE has gained some legitimacy by signing a ceasefire agreement and it would not be possible to implement reconstruction projects in the north-east without recognizing them as partners. The Patriotic National Movement, in which the JVP is a member, held a demonstration in Colombo on 10 March, demanding the removal of Mr Harrold from Sri Lanka, and burned his effigy.

Prince Charles

The people of the north-east who were denied a visit by the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, had some consolation when Prince Charles of Britain visited Batticaloa District on 28 February 2005. The Prince said that he could not describe the full horror of the tsunami tragedy and that he was inspired by the resilience of the people he met, but deeply moved by the trauma they have suffered.

The tsunami disaster and relief efforts

Women most affected

After three months of the Asian tsunami on 26 December 2004, the number of dead and missing in eleven countries in the region has reached almost 300,000. An Oxfam research conducted in the Aceh Province in Indonesia, Cuddalore in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu and in refugee camps in Sri Lanka suggests that most tsunami victims were women. In Sri Lanka, many women died while waiting on the shore for their fishermen husbands who had gone to sea. Oxfam says that the disproportionate impact will lead to problems for years to come, unless everyone working on the aid effort addresses the issue now. There are already reports of rapes, harassment and forced marriages in emergency camps around the Asian region. The UK-based agency has called for protection, inclusion and empowerment of female survivors.

Country	Dead	Missing
Indonesia	126,473	93,943
Sri Lanka	30,957	5,637
India	10,744	5,669
Thailand	5,395	*3,001
Somalia	108	-
Maldives	82	26
Malaysia	68	-
Burma	61	-
Tanzania	10	-
Bangladesh	2	-
Kenya	1	-
Seychelles	1	-

* Includes over 1,000 foreigners

The Sri Lankan government and the LTTE

Joint mechanism

By the end of March 2005, an agreement between the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE for a joint mechanism for relief operations in the north-east had not materialized. Both parties seem to agree on the mandate and the composition of the joint mechanism, but

differences remain on the monetary structure of the mechanism. The joint mechanism will include five Tamil, three Muslim and two Sinhalese officers. The government is opposed to LTTE's demand that the World Bank is currently should be the custodian of the special fund of the mechanism. The World Bank is the custodian of the North-East Reconstruction Fund (NERF), according to a decision taken at the Oslo peace talks in December 2002.

LTTE's political wing leader, S P Thamilselvan announced that the LTTE had accepted the draft proposal for a joint mechanism prepared by the Norwegian facilitators, but the Norwegian embassy said on 12 March that they were only facilitating the exchange of views and not involved in drafting such proposals.

Meanwhile, the leader of the JVP Somawansa Amarasinghe has threatened that his party will leave the government if a joint mechanism with the LTTE is established. The government has a thin majority in Parliament and would collapse without the support of the JVP. In this light, the establishment of a joint mechanism seems almost impossible.

Donor governments insist on a joint mechanism. They do not favour providing aid directly to the LTTE because of legal and political implications. The LTTE is banned in countries such as the US, India and Britain. EU Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, who visited Sri Lanka on 7 and 8 March 2005, stressed that a mechanism for distribution of aid would be an important element in ensuring aid money reaches the people in greatest need, and warned that without such mechanism, it would be difficult to ensure that international aid flows fairly. She urged the government coalition, the opposition, and the LTTE to support work for such mechanism.

Human rights and peace

Local organizations say continuing human rights violations threaten communities and interfere in relief operations. According to the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), both parties also continue to violate the ceasefire agreement of February 2002. There have been many killings, particularly in the Eastern Province, of persons opposed to the LTTE. Tiger members and offices have also come under attack. The LTTE blames the Army of helping Tamil paramilitary groups to launch the attacks.

There are a number of complaints against security force members of molesting women in the north-east. Security forces are also accused of restricting people's freedom of movement and preventing, in some areas, relief aid reaching the people in need. Tamils in the Hill Country say youths in the region are being interrogated and harassed for providing relief materials to the people of the north-east. The police appear to suspect that these youths have links to the LTTE. Addressing the UN Human Rights Commission in March, Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar conceded that in recent times there have been allegations of torture while in police custody. But no effective action has been taken by the government or the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission against torture.

EU Commissioner Ms Ferrero-Waldner was in Sri Lanka also to encourage the peace process. She pointed out that the recent violent incidents had marred the ceasefire and urged both parties to do all in their power to halt such actions and bring all culprits, no matter what their affiliation, to justice. She urged the LTTE to

- renounce violence;
- respect the Ceasefire Agreement of 2002;
- restate their commitment to the principles stated in the Oslo Declaration of December 2002 to find a federal solution within a united Sri Lanka;
- stop recruitment of child soldiers;
- give breathing space in the north-east to political parties and people who have a differing opinion.

The EU Commissioner emphasized that it is crucial that no one underestimates the clear wish of the international community to see an outcome that respects Sri Lanka's integrity as a single state. That is, she said, a solution that gives self-determination to the Tamils, through a federal solution within a united Sri Lanka.

Corruption

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) chief Haruhiko Kuroda delivered a report at a meeting of donor countries, regional governments and aid agencies in Manila, Philippines on 18 March. He called on the countries receiving aid to fight corruption and make sure that the money was spent wisely. Former US Presidents Bill Clinton and George Bush (Sr), who visited Sri Lanka, also expressed similar concerns.

In mid-March, the United National Party (UNP) urged Sri Lankan President Chandrika Kumaratunge to initiate an inquiry into the funds received from abroad. The UNP says tsunami victims are not receiving adequate aid and there is suspicion among the civil society that funds have been misappropriated. According to the UNP, there is no record of the outright grants or repayable funds received in Sri Lanka.

A volunteer worker from Britain said in late February that the people were in dire need of many things, mainly basic materials, such as medicines and shoes for school children, that should have been provided weeks ago. The volunteer herself had to buy 80 cooking stoves for 80 families in a camp for displaced people. She says that the Sri Lankan government has not provided assistance to many people who wish to resume their occupations. For example, fruit sellers and fishmongers need carts and scales, fishermen need nets and boats and women need sewing machines.

While on a visit to Britain in March, Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar reaffirmed the Sri Lankan government's policy of transparency and accountability in project implementation and disbursement of donor funds. He referred to the government's announced decision to appoint reputed international auditors. He said that the government will not become involved in calling for tenders, identification of contractors or the management of the NGO-funded

reconstruction activities. The Minister pointed out that while the NGOs would identify the projects, these should be in accordance with the master action plan for reconstruction formulated by TAFREN.

But many cases of corruption among government officials have been reported and the people in the north-east as well as the south continued to protest. Press reports in early March said that 1,500 laptop computers and 800 mobile phones, worth Rs 320 million (\$3.2 million), given by IBM to the Centre for National Operations (CNO), are missing. The CNO was appointed in December 2004 to assist relief work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. President Chandrika has been urged to initiate an investigation into the missing computers and phones.

Reports say that an Assistant Land Commissioner in Trincomalee District was arrested in early March for alleged involvement in the theft of 37 electricity generators donated by the India for tsunami victims. The Magistrate's Court has remanded the Assistant Commissioner in custody. The Army later found 12 generators under a pile of firewood in the vicinity of the *Kachcheri* (government secretariat). Buddhist monk Nandaratna Thero and six other priests began a hunger strike in mid-March in Trincomalee town against corruption and demanding equitable distribution of tsunami aid to all communities and direct assistance to the people. The monks' protest was also against government authorities who stopped the JVP from carrying out illegal settlements in Trincomalee on the pretext of assisting tsunami victims. In effect the monks were demanding that these illegal settlements should be allowed to the detriment of the local people.

The Trincomalee Magistrates Court sentenced S P Gunatilleke to six months imprisonment in late March for theft of relief materials received from the World Food Programme (WPF) by the Cooperative Union.

The people of Maruthamunai in Amparai District staged a demonstration on 8 March blaming the government of discrimination on the basis of ethnicity in relief provisions. On 13 March, thousands of people demonstrated, after a large amount of relief materials was found buried in the vicinity of the Arayampathy *Predeshiya Sabha* (regional council) office in Batticaloa District. Rice, sugar, lentils, milkfood, dried fish and medicines were found. The demonstrators damaged the office and the police used force to disperse them. Some of the demonstrators were arrested. The Pradeshiya Secretary claims that the materials had passed the usable dates, but the people point out that the expiry date of panadol (paracetamol) among materials found buried was 2008.

Notice issued on Task Force members

Following a writ application filed by Lalith Kotelawala, Chairman of Ceylinco Group of Companies and Seylan Bank, the Court of Appeal issued notice in March on members of three Task Forces under the CNO. The Task Forces are: Task Force for Rescue and Relief (TAFRER), Task Force to Rebuild the Nation (TAFREN) and Task Force on Logistics and Law and Order. Dr Kotelawala is seeking publication of the details of all donations and a summary

of the disbursements of the donations. He says that there have been many instances where foreign donations received by government institutions had been misappropriated, disappeared or distributed to persons not affected by the tsunami. Dr Kotelawala also seeks a court order directing the Task Forces to entertain or accept complaints from people affected by the tsunami.

Relief

In the north-east victims of the tsunami have complained about the issue of dry rations. According to a circular letter by the Essential Services Commissioner, each person is issued food stamps to the value of Rs 375 (\$3.8) per week. The person is entitled to receive Rs 200 (\$2) as cash and Rs 175 (\$1.8) worth dry rations through the local branch of the Multi-Purpose Cooperative Union. But people say that they are receiving dry rations worth much less than Rs 175 although receipts are issued for this amount. In many instances, Cooperative officers accept two weeks' worth food stamps and pay Rs 400 (\$4), but provide dry rations only for Rs 175. It is alleged that Cooperative Union employees are involved in selling relief materials such as rice, wheat flour and sugar in districts unaffected by the tsunami. In early March, the police intercepted a lorry at Kuliypitiya in Kurunegala District. The lorry was carrying large amounts of smuggled relief materials from Batticaloa.

People also say that the cash of Rs 200 is insufficient for them to buy other basic needs, in the light of the huge rise in the cost of living. The price of vegetables is in the region of Rs 80 per kilo, fish Rs 200-300 per kilo and a coconut Rs 25-30 per kilo.

According to reports, dry rations are drawn, on the recommendations of unscrupulous *Grama Sevakas* (Village Headmen) in Batticaloa District, using the names of people living in other districts or even in other countries. But government officers, such as *Grama Sevakas* and *Samurthi* officers (*Samurthi* is the poverty alleviation programme implemented by the government) have in many instances refused to provide relief where the victims' names do not appear in the Electoral Register, although they are able to establish proof of residence in the tsunami affected areas.

The CNO announced in February 2005, a grant of Rs 5,000 (\$50.3) per family as start-up allowance to begin daily life, upon the identification of eligible persons by Assistant Government Agents (AGAs) and *Grama Sevakas*, through the local People's Bank. But some branches of the bank are paying only Rs 4,000 and others Rs 4,500, without assigning any reason for the reduction.

Sri Lankan government measures

Buffer zone

In mid-March, Batticaloa residents petitioned President Chandrika Kumaratunge to reconsider government decision to introduce a 200-metre buffer zone between the coastline and human settlements. The extent of the buffer zone, as envisaged by the government, will be 100

metres in Western and Southern Provinces and 200 metres in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The people say that the buffer zone will be a major impediment to their day to day lives and will not only affect employment and housing but also cause many other problems. For example, 1,605 families in Sainthamaruthu, 1,266 families in Karaitivu, 1,753 families in Thirukavil and 1,000 families in Ninthavur may lose their homes. In entire Amparai District 12,000 families may lose homes. Others have expressed fear that the government intends to take over the lands for the use of the tourist industry.

But on 19 March, Finance Minister Sarath Amunugama said that the buffer zone rule has been imposed in the best interests of the people, in good faith, and after consultation with experts and professionals. Mr Amunugama says that majority of the people who lost their lives in the tsunami disaster would have survived, if this rule was in force. According to him, lands within the restricted zone will not be taken over by the government. The owners may have temporary structures or grow trees in the zone but are not permitted to construct houses. They would be given a free and permanent house elsewhere and provided Rs. 250,000 (\$2,514). They would also be entitled to a low interest loan of up to Rs 4 million (\$40,220). Meanwhile the Urban Development Authority has announced that any new construction within the buffer zone will be demolished.

Tsunami relief monitors

There have been many protests against the Sri Lankan government regarding distribution of relief, in the south as well as the north-east. In earlier February, Essential Services Commissioner Tilak Ranavirajah admitted that 70% of the 960,000 people affected by the tsunami had not received any help. After three months since the disaster, the situation has not improved. There are increasing reports of corruption and waste. In addition, the government has imposed new security measures, which have resulted in either delay or waste of relief materials. In the Colombo port, containers are now checked by the military in addition to examination by customs officers, resulting in long delays and causing perishable materials to deteriorate. As a response to growing criticism, the government announced on 15 March that three relief monitors would be appointed, for the western, southern and north-eastern regions, to supervise relief distribution and to receive complaints.

Reconstruction Maintenance Fund

Foreign Minister Kadirgamar, while in Britain in mid-March, urged donor agencies engaged in tsunami reconstruction work in Sri Lanka to set up a special "Tsunami Reconstruction Maintenance Fund" to ensure continuation of the work. He said that vast financial resources are currently poured into capital expenditure and the Sri Lankan government may be forced to provide the maintenance funds to ensure tsunami reconstruction projects are completed, affecting the national budget.

President on foreign funds

In a statement on 21 March, the Presidential Secretariat denied opposition UNP spokesperson G L Peiris's accusation that President Chandrika had said at a meeting in Tangalle on 16 March that 'not a single cent' of international tsunami aid had reached Sri Lanka. According to the Secretariat, the President said that international assistance pledged as tsunami aid did not consist of cash and that the cash funds received were only those remitted to the President's Fund and the Prime Minister's Fund. Details of funds received by these two funds will be made public. The Secretariat further said that donor countries have promised to carry out development activities in conformity with government plans. The Sri Lankan government will only supervise and examine their activities.

Tax on relief

The Treasury announced the following measures on 4 March, regarding clearance of relief and reconstruction materials arriving in Sri Lanka:

- 1) In order to protect domestic rice producers, import of rice will be discouraged. Duty waivers will not be granted for consignments of rice sent for relief. All such consignments of rice imported will be kept in bonded warehouses.
- 2) New garments and textiles would be cleared free of duty, provided they are handed over to the Director of Social Services for use by the tsunami victims.
- 3) Duties would be charged for used garments and textiles. If duties are not paid (or cargo is abandoned) the Director of Social Services will dispose them in a suitable manner.
- 4) Tents - provided tents are suitable for local conditions - could be cleared free of duty. Such consignments should be handed over to the Director of Social Services or to the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation or Commissioner General of Essential Services.
- 5) Building materials and building construction machinery/equipment would be cleared free of duties and taxes on the recommendations of the Urban Development Authority.
- 6) School supplies, pencils, paper and shoes for school children would be cleared free of duty provided consignments are handed over to the Director of Social Services for distribution among schoolchildren in affected areas under their supervision.
- 7) Medicines and Medical Supplies and Surgical Equipment which comply with regulatory requirements would be cleared free of duty provided they are consigned to the Director General of Health Services. Alternatively, donors may be allowed to hand over to any government hospitals or medical camps with the approval of the relevant health authority.

8) Water pumps and water purification equipment would be cleared free of duty, with the condition that the equipment must be installed under the supervision of the relevant District Secretary.

9) Gully Emptiers and Water Bowsers would be cleared free of duty, subject to consignments being handed over to the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation for distribution among District Secretaries or local authorities. Generators would be cleared free of duty subject to consignments being handed over to the Director Social Services to be distributed under the supervision of District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries or relevant government agencies.

10) Communication equipment would be cleared only on the recommendations of the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission and the Ministry of Defense.

11) Electrical appliances, consumer durable and computers/computer peripherals should have prior clearance from the Treasury before handing over to the appropriate authorities.

All other relief items meant for tsunami victims should be released without duties and taxes on condition that such items will be handed over to the Director of Social Services/Secretary, Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction or to the relevant government authority for distribution among intended beneficiaries. However, after security clearance the Director of Social Services/Secretary, Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation can release relief related items falling under this category to the donors for distribution among intended beneficiaries under the supervision of relevant District Secretaries or the Divisional Secretaries, provided that the relevant District Secretary/Divisional Secretary undertakes the supervision of the distribution.

All consignments should comply with Regulatory and Security clearance procedures. Concessions of duties and taxes on relief supplies received by the UN agencies will be granted by the Treasury in terms of the Memoranda of Understanding signed with them. The duty concessions will be valid only for goods cleared up to 26 April 2005.

Loans for businesses

The Central Bank has issued Rs 5 billion (\$50.3 million) to all state banks, including the People's Bank, the Bank of Ceylon, the National Savings Bank and several mercantile banks in the tsunami-affected areas to expedite payment for loans for businesses. The facility has been extended to recognized finance companies in the areas. The Finance Ministry said on 5 March that a large number of persons in the north-east and south have applied for loans totaling Rs. 4.5 billion (\$45.2 million) to resume their damaged businesses. Recommendation letters from the *Grama Sevakas* (Village Headmen) and Divisional Secretaries of the areas are essential for the loans. Any constructed building will be considered as surety for the repayment of the loans, but installments need not be paid for a period of one year. The Central Bank says loan facilities are available to shops, boutiques, garages, laundries, vehicle sale centres, etc. damaged by the tsunami. People who lost or damaged vehicles such as

passenger buses, delivery vans, tractors or other commercial vehicles are also entitled to the loans.

Compensation for damaged houses

The Central Bank announced on 5 March that building plans and land titles were not needed to obtain compensation for houses damaged by the tsunami. Local state banks have been instructed to pay compensation, for which people must submit letters of recommendation from the *Grama Sevakas* and Divisional Secretaries of the area. Thereafter, bank officials along with officers of the Divisional Secretariat would visit the site to assess the damage to the building. In the event of the breadwinner's death, the wife may claim compensation. If both are dead, compensation would be paid to the children.

LTTE measures

Needs assessment

The LTTE's Planning and Development Secretariat says in its January 2005 Needs Assessment for the North-East that the reconstruction process should give priority to improving the livelihoods of people without compromising the need to maintain basic dignity and all actions must be pursued after an active consultative process involving all stakeholders. The report says that the safety and security of the individual, family and community must be paramount factors in the formulation of any solution designed to address the needs identified. Keeping in mind the continuous attempts by the Sri Lankan governments since independence in 1948 to colonize Tamil areas, the LTTE emphasizes that relocation should not cause any change in the existing ethnic demographic composition of the District Secretariat divisions in the north-east and that the land rights of the people should remain unchanged as prior to the tsunami.

The assessment report details the needs under the following heads: Resettlement, Housing, Health, Education, Roads and Bridges, Livelihood, Employment and Micro-Finance, Fisheries, Agriculture, Tourism, Culture and Heritage, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Telecommunication, Power, Public Sector Infrastructure, Urban Development, Co-operative Movement, Coastal Protection, Local Government, Disaster Preparedness. (See Tables 2 to 6)

The report is a needs assessment and not a damage assessment. It says that programmes cannot address only the tsunami-affected areas in the narrow sense, which would create a rift in society and negate the concept of assistance. The development of the community or region is recommended to ensure equity and decentralized mechanisms with decision-making power at district level would facilitate faster progress addressing the values of the community. Emphasis is placed on the huge need for assisting the people traumatized by the tsunami and the war. The report says that transparency and accountability would be of paramount importance in the whole process and that a proposal has been made for the three universities to be involved in monitoring the reconstruction phase of the programme.

Visit to Europe

An LTTE delegation led by Political Wing leader S P Thamilselvan began a visit to European countries on 10 March. The visit includes Norway, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Ireland and Switzerland. According to the head of the LTTE Peace Secretariat Pulithevan, the delegation would focus on the question of delivering international aid directly to the Tigers. The LTTE says this is necessary in view of the large number of complaints that tsunami aid is not reaching the affected people in the north-east. In early March, Tiger Batticaloa-Amparai commander Col. Banu accused the Army of failing to honour agreements with the LTTE. He says that the LTTE is unable to help a large section of the affected people because parts of the north-east coastline are controlled by the Army.

Measures of other governments

Paris Club moratorium

On 9 March, the Paris Club of nations decided on a moratorium on repayment of debt owed to them by Indonesia and Sri Lanka, until 31 December 2005 and to reschedule the debt repayments over five years. The decision followed an assessment by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the needs of the two countries. Repayments will resume in early 2006, and the repayment for 2005 will be paid over four years, from 2007. According to the Paris Club, the two countries owe \$3.8 billion. Finance Minister Sarath Amunugama said on 11 March that Sri Lanka accepted the Paris Club offer, but would lobby rich countries for the moratorium to be extended through 2006 and 2007.

Global climate observation

Ministers from sixty nations met in Brussels on 16 February and agreed on a ten-year plan to build a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), following the recommendations of an ad hoc working group led by the US, European Commission, South Africa and Japan, in the wake of the tsunami disaster in Asia. The GEOSS, with its secretariat at the World Meteorological Organisation in Geneva, will co-ordinate national and international agencies which are currently involved in earth observation and will aim to provide more complete geographical coverage, on land, in the oceans, air and space. The data will help to provide support immediate humanitarian response and subsequent reconstruction in the case of natural disasters.

International survey team

The International Tsunami Survey Team which visited tsunami affected areas in the east and south of Sri Lanka to collect data has observed that different areas showed different levels of flooding and destruction, depending on coastal orientation and underwater topography. The limit of the reach of the tsunami waves also varied widely – in some places it flooded inland areas more than 12 metres above sea level. The Survey Team says the information can be

used to plan rebuilding in the aftermath of the disaster, and to calibrate models of tsunami behaviour against field observations.

Former Presidents in Sri Lanka

Former US Presidents Bill Clinton and George Bush (Sr) visited Sri Lanka on 21 February as part of a fact-finding mission to the Asian region, following a request by the US President to lead fund-raising efforts. They said \$11.5 billion would be needed across the Indian Ocean and that the US will do at least its fair share or more in the long-term. So far the US government has given more than \$60m to the tsunami relief effort in Sri Lanka. They visited children at trauma counselling centres in Matara, 100 miles south of Colombo. Mr Clinton said that there is a lot of emotional damage not visible to the eye, and that is most pronounced in these children. They did not visit LTTE-held areas in the north-east. But Mr Clinton said he believed the Tigers and the government could work together on reconstruction and help resolve the long-running dispute. The former Presidents met Sri Lankan President Chandrika to discuss relief operations and long-term aid.

Experts from Japan

A Japanese government delegation of 32 natural disaster experts visited Sri Lanka's tsunami-affected areas on 17 March to advise officials on dealing with a tsunami. The Director General of the Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, Tatsuo Hamaguchi led the delegation. According to the Japanese embassy, they will share their knowledge and experience with Sri Lankan counterparts and will discuss setting up an effective disaster management system. Japan has pledged \$80 million for tsunami relief in Sri Lanka.

Indian experts

Experts in disaster management, Ms Santhasheela Nair and Dr J Radhakrishnan arrived in Sri Lanka on 6 March for a four-day tour, and visited tsunami affected areas in Batticaloa, Amparai and Matara. The delegation also discussed its experience of handling the tsunami devastation in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, with the Task Force to Re-build the Nation (TAFREN).

European Union

The total tsunami aid pledged by the European Union, including contribution of member states, stands at €1.5 billion (\$1.95 billion). A European Parliament roundtable was organised by British MEP Nirj Deva in cooperation with Dr Willem Van der Geest of the European Institute for Asian Studies on 15 March 2005 in Brussels. It was pointed out at the roundtable that the Commission fully committed €23 million (\$29.8 million) for immediate relief, through operational contracts with 21 partner humanitarian bodies and 80% of the €23 million has already been paid out. The search for bodies, first aid to the injured and psychological support for the victims, distribution of food, installation of temporary shelters, supply of water and setting up of sanitary structures were the main activities financed by this immediate

support. The balance will be paid when the operations have been completed, upon presentation of final reports.

The Commission also adopted on 9 February a humanitarian aid decision worth €80 million (\$103.8 million) covering Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives and Thailand. This aid will cover the immediate implementation of short-term rehabilitation activities focused on helping displaced persons and fishing communities to return home and resume their lives as quickly as possible. It will provide support for creating an early warning system by the authorities in the countries concerned, with the support of the international community.

In this second phase, 17 contracts have been signed worth €21 million (\$27.2 million), 27% of the total allocated under the decision, and 15 other contracts would be approved in the near future for almost €20 million (\$25.9 million). That means that contracts have been awarded for €43 million (\$55.8 million) of the €80 million.

European Commissioner's visit

During her visit to Sri Lanka on 7 and 8 March 2005, EU Commissioner Benita Ferrero-Waldner said that ECHO deployed €31 million (\$40.2 million) in the island alone. It is proposed that €100 million (\$129.7 million) of the €350 million (\$453.9 million) package for reconstruction in the tsunami affected region would be allocated to Sri Lanka. After discussions with Sri Lankan government officers, she indicated that the European Commission would take the following measures :

In the coming months, €4 million (\$5.2 million) will be made available to help people get back to work and to provide detailed satellite imagery of the coastline before and after the tsunami which will provide information essential for planning and reconstruction work and for future assessments. In the latter part of 2005, around €56 million (\$72.6 million) will be allocated to help restart livelihoods (largely channelled through the Reconstruction Trust Fund) and around €40 million (\$51.9 million) towards the rebuilding of the Matara-Batticaloa road.

Measures of the UN

Tsunami early warning system

At a meeting in Paris on 9 March 2005, Indian Ocean countries and UN experts agreed on a timetable to install a three-stage tsunami early warning system. Only countries bordering the Pacific Ocean are covered by a tsunami warning system at present. In the first, interim step towards a full tsunami warning system, Japan and the US will provide alerts on seismic activity in the Indian Ocean region. The second step will see tidal movement gauges fitted near Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, while 15 such gauges that are already in place will be upgraded. In the third and final phase, expected to be completed by the end of 2006, a regional warning centre will be built, with links to a network of gauges and underwater

sensors across the region. UN representatives and the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) will meet again to work out the cost of the system and the location of the warning centre.

The Paris meeting agreed that in the event of a tsunami in the future, warnings should be effectively communicated to the local communities and such advice should be understood at all levels. It was also felt the impact of tsunamis can be substantially reduced through institutional and legislative frameworks as well as community participation. The delegates discussed the importance of safely measures to be followed and how such information could be effectively disseminated to the community.

The delegates were of the view that a warning system should address all aspects of disaster mitigation. As such it was agreed to set up an Inter-governmental Coordination Group to finalize a blueprint for a multi-hazard tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean. The member states would establish a National Tsunami Warning Centre (NTWC) as operational contact points, and identify Disaster Management National Focal Points for increasing public awareness of tsunamis.

In Sri Lanka, technical committees for early warning monitoring and mitigation of disasters would be established under the National Council for Disaster Management headed by President Chandrika. Until the NTWC is established, an interim technical committee under the Director General of the Meteorological Department will coordinate activities with the IOC. The interim committee will be the contact point to receive advisory information from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) and the Japan Meteorological Agency. These two agencies have agreed to provide interim tsunami advisory information to Indian Ocean countries based on existing facilities until adequate warning capabilities are established within the region.

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

According to the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), tsunami waves may have spread nuclear waste and other toxic waste illegally dumped on Somalia's coast by international companies. The waves seem to have broken containers spreading the waste and causing illness in Somalia's northern areas. The waste posed significant danger to the country's fishing industry and local marine life. UNEP also says fresh water supplies in countries hit by the Asian tsunami are under serious threat. Drinking water sources have been contaminated by salt water and sewage, and every well in Sri Lanka may have been affected. Hazardous materials such as toxic waste and asbestos from buildings may also be in the water in some areas.

A UNEP study, made public on 22 February 2005, assesses the environmental damage caused by the tsunami in Indonesia, the Maldives, the Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yemen. The study says shallow wells and groundwater supplies, especially in small islands, are now contaminated with salt water. Agricultural land has also been damaged by salt water, which will affect crops in the short term. Wildlife is said to have fared well in general, but in Sri Lanka turtles are being eaten in substantial numbers owing to a lack of fish, and in

the Seychelles the tsunami ripped up beaches where turtles nest. In addition, tens of thousands of fishing nets have been swept out to sea where they remain a potential threat to fish, birds and mammals.

WTO and medium sector tourism industry

At a meeting in Berlin on 10 March 2005, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) decided to allocate \$5 million to help the small and medium sector tourism industry affected by the tsunami in Sri Lanka. Tourism Ministry Secretary Pratap Ramunujam says the Sri Lanka Tourist Board (SLTB) and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce have identified over 1,300 enterprises in need of finances to recommence their business. Small-time restaurant owners, guest house and small-time hotel owners, batik shop owners and three wheeler drivers are some of the enterprises that have been identified. The loans would be provided through rural banks on interest.

Measures of national and international agencies

Health

Repair of hospitals

Six international and local companies and organizations entered into an agreement with the Healthcare and Nutrition Ministry in early March 2005 to reconstruct a large number of hospitals and other health institutions affected by the tsunami. World Vision has agreed to rebuild and provide equipment to 19 Gramodaya Health Centres while Doctors of the World in Spain will construct two central dispensaries in Kinniya, Trincomalee. Doctors of the World in Greece will build a Gramodaya Health Centre in Kattankudy area, Batticaloa while Japan's Niko Nippon has agreed to fund construction of a counselling centre in Hambantota.

The Britain-based Merlin Institute will provide funds to build two rural hospitals and two central dispensaries in Amparai and two district hospitals, one peripheral hospital and two central dispensaries in Batticaloa. Celltel Lanka Ltd has signed an agreement to establish 40 Gramodaya health centres covering all areas affected by the tsunami. The Health Ministry says that lands required for the construction of these health institutions have been identified and the lands will be handed over to the organizations and companies within the next six months. These companies and organizations have also agreed to provide furniture and medical equipment to the health institutions.

Red Cross repair hospitals

The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society (SLRCS) together with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) has pledged to repair 32 government hospitals in the districts affected by the tsunami. At least one district hospital in each affected district throughout the country will be rehabilitated.

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The SLRCS says volunteers have provided first aid service to more than 36,000 affected people in Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, Colombo, Puttalam, Mullativu, Kilinochchi, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Amparai and Jaffna districts, and more than 75,000 persons have benefited from mobile health clinic services. Psychosocial counselling in various displaced centres such as in Amparai and Hambantota are being carried out by SLRCS volunteers trained by the Danish Red Cross. The ICRC has delivered essential medical items such as vaccines, antibiotics and dressings to Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi hospitals.

An Emergency Response Unit with 200 beds is operating in Mullaitivu with the support of the German Red Cross while Italian Red Cross has installed a water purification plant in Batticaloa with a production capacity of 5,400 litres per hour. The SLRCS has pledged to build 15,000 houses under the auspices of the government for the displaced people throughout the country.

CHRD visit to Batticaloa

The Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD) undertook a fact-finding mission to Batticaloa District in March and held discussions with organizations and officers, including the GA. Health authorities in Batticaloa informed CHRD that the Health Ministry always failed to supply adequate medicines and the district hospital always faced shortage of medicines. Since the tsunami the problem has become more acute. Over 203,000 people have been accommodated in refugee camps and as a result additional medicines are needed. The local authorities are authorized to purchase medicines only from Osu Sala, the government medical stores. But often drugs are not available in the Osu Sala. Therefore the hospital authorities have urged the Tamil diaspora and foreign agencies to provide medicines. The region has also been affected by a shortage of vehicles for foreign medical teams and acute shortage medical staff such as doctors and nurses.

Mental health

Following a survey, the Mental Health Task Force for Jaffna District has identified many mental health problems including vulnerable groups such as children and persons already affected by mental illness. The Task Force says that soon after the tsunami, a high number of people experienced acute stress reaction. Many families lost family members or close friends and consequently whole communities grieved together. One of the main psychological problems identified was grief reaction commonly complicated by guilt, anger and suicidal tendency. Property loss has caused at least one suicide in Jaffna. The usual support systems in the community are unavailable and support structures of organizations have been destroyed. Affected people have to deal with practical difficulties such as registration at camps, perceived inequities in the distribution of aid and settling in welfare centres. Guilt feelings are common, particularly family members questioning themselves about what they could have done differently to save loved ones.

In the short term many people may experience continuing psychological problems and a minority may develop serious problems. Fear of returning to sea, lack of motivation to restart life activities and suicidal ideas must be dealt with. The Task Force has made a number of

recommendations, including education and awareness-raising, access to existing services and long-term counselling and therapy, quality psychological intervention and awareness of the needs of special groups. A community-level approach of empowering local resources like family health workers and village leaders to handle majority of the psychological problems will be the most effective way to address the mental health consequences of the disaster. The Task Force stresses that the psychosocial component should be taken into account in all rehabilitation, resettlement and development programmes.

Education

Monitoring school reconstruction

A Ministry of Education press release in mid-March says that the Ministry has introduced a monitoring system to supervise the Reconstruction and Relief Programme of the tsunami affected school education sector. A special Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) has been established, chaired by Additional Secretary P D Amarasinghe. The PMU will have a very close relationship with the donors who are handling reconstruction of schools, with TAFREN, the provincial education authorities and the District Secretaries. The PMU is also responsible for ensuring that all land allocations will be completed and the reconstruction of schools will begin as early as possible. A sub-committee for donors has been appointed to liaise with the Ministry project implementation team.

Switzerland and schools

Switzerland and Sri Lanka signed a memorandum of Understanding in early March for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of tsunami damaged schools. Switzerland will provide financial assistance to rehabilitate seven schools in Matara District and one school in Jaffna District, which have over 5,000 students. Switzerland has pledged Rs.700 million for emergency aid and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. The Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation is expected to work with local authorities and community organizations to provide the needs of the schools, such as playgrounds, teaching equipment and training facilities.

Schools occupied

Some schools are still occupied by people displaced by the tsunami. These schools are unable to function and government authorities have failed to provide alternative accommodation to the displaced people. As a result, over 3,000 students in Batticaloa District are unable to attend school. There are over 470 families in Methodist Central College and 229 families in the Hindu College in the district. The affected students and their parents staged a demonstration before Manmunai North Pradeshiya Sabha office on 3 March demanding urgent action.

Library Committee

A Sri Lanka Disaster Management Committee for Libraries, Information Services and Archives (DMC for LISA), established on 7 January, will aim to rehabilitate libraries, information services and archives damaged by the tsunami. Agencies participating in the DMC for LISA will include UNESCO, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the Ministry of Culture and the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA).

The SLLA carried out a two-week survey of the southern and eastern coastal regions to identify four libraries, which could be rebuilt in the next six months as model libraries (See Map for public libraries affected by the tsunami). The four libraries selected are as follows:

1. Lakshman Thabrew Memorial Public Library – Balapitiya, Galle District
2. Vidyaloka Vidyalaya Science Library – Galle town
3. Thambiluvil Maha Vidyalayam English Library – Thirukkivil, Amparai District
4. Batticaloa Public (Children's) Library – Batticaloa town.

In developing these libraries, the following measures will be carried out:

- Refurbishment
- Collection development including books, periodicals and audio-visual materials
- Training librarians in management of the libraries
- Automation of library functions and training in Information Technology.

Housing

The Commissioner General of Essential Services said in mid-March that a Transitional Accommodation Project (TAP) to provide suitable temporary accommodation to persons displaced by the tsunami is underway in ten affected districts. For this purpose, administrative and operational structures have been put in place at the district level by the Task Force for Relief (TAFOR). According to an initial report by UNHCR, over 4,000 temporary housing units have already been constructed by agencies under the Project.

The TAP aims at providing better temporary accommodation than the present tents and make-shift shelters, until they are settled in permanent houses under a housing programme by TAFREN.

Under the first phase of the TAP, 10,000 housing units, each with 200 to 250 square feet of floor area, will be erected by 10 April 2005. In the second phase, another 20,000 shelters will be built before end of May 2005. Each unit will cost Rs. 40,000 and the entire cost will be borne by international and local NGOs. The implementation of the project will be co-ordinated by District Secretaries and state agencies. These housing units will be built using mainly timber and roofing material made of rubberized material or similar material on land provided by the Urban Development Authority.

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According to the Commissioner, the lead agencies implementing the project in the respective districts are as follows:

District	Lead Agency
Colombo	Caritas, Sri Lanka
Kalutara, Matara	International Migration Organization (IOM)
Galle	Sewa-Lanka
Hambantota	GOL - Sri Lanka
Amparai, Trincomalee, Jaffna	UNHCR
Batticaloa	GTZ (German Technical Co-operation)
Kilinochchi	ZOA (Refugee Care - Netherlands)

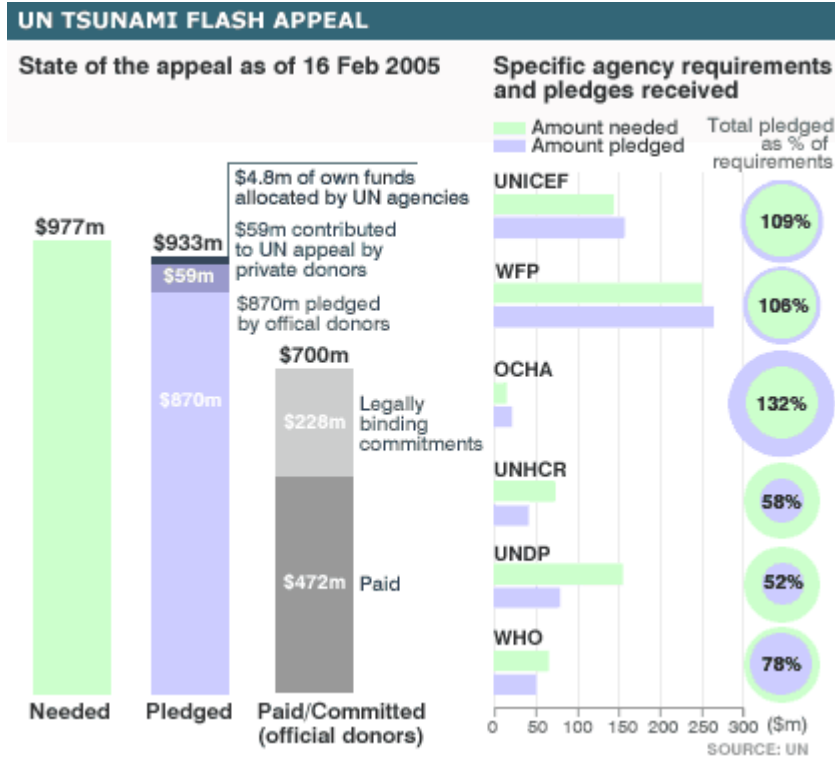
After three months since the tsunami, people say that the tents provided to them are in a bad condition. In some places, tents have been issued without floor sheets, and during rains, it is impossible to live in the tents. World Bank representative Peter Harrold announced in early March that the Bank will allocate Rs 6 billion (\$60.4 million) for construction of houses in the north-east. The money would be provided through Sri Lankan government agencies.

Land availability

The Tsunami Housing Reconstruction Unit (THRU) under the Ministry of Urban Development said in mid-March that round 5,000 acres of land in the eleven tsunami-affected districts have been identified by the Government Agents (GAs), the Urban Development Authority (UDA) and the Land Ministry to construct nearly 17,000 houses for displaced people. According to THRU, the delay in constructing houses is due to the non-availability of sufficient state-owned lands in affected areas, especially in the eastern coastal areas. Priority has been given to use state-owned lands, but more land is needed. THRU says some private land owners have refused to sell or donate lands or had increased land prices unfairly, and if the authorities are unable to find enough state lands, the Land Ministry would acquire private-owned lands for construction purposes. Some land owners are said to have increased the prices threefold.

Aid pledged

UN appeal



Source: BBC 21 February 2005

The UN reported on 28 February that only some of its agencies have received 100% of their immediate flash appeal requirements. Overall aid pledged so far from or through governments, NGOs, business and private sources totals \$6.28 billion. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), regarding the flash appeal for a period of six months since the disaster, governments have paid or committed themselves to pay \$721 million out of the \$979 million sought. While the World Food Programme (WFP) has received all it sought in the appeal and is now feeding 455,000 people in the Aceh region of Indonesia, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which is distributing 10,000 tents in Aceh, remains under-funded. Likewise, while the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), facing an unprecedented devastation in Aceh's education system where one in 10 staff is dead or missing, has received all it sought, the same is not so for the UN Development Programme (UNDP), which is seeking to bring hospitals back on line and provide work, among other tasks.

As overall funding now stands according to a list compiled by OCHA, Germany is the largest contributor of humanitarian assistance with \$683 million, followed by the Asian Development Bank (\$600 million), private donations (\$576 million), Japan (about \$500 million), European Commission (\$494 million), France (\$443 million), Australia (\$431 million), United States (\$354 million) and Canada (\$351 million).

World Bank tsunami relief

In late March, the World Bank announced another \$75 million in financial support for the Sri Lanka's reconstruction and recovery programme. The Bank has earlier pledged \$75 million emergency credit/grant. Total financing needs for Sri Lanka's recovery and reconstruction are estimated at \$1.5 to \$1.6 billion, according to a damage and needs assessment by the World Bank in partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. The World Bank funding will be used for damaged houses, restoring livelihoods, and reactivating the delivery of basic services to the devastated areas.

Aid received

ADB President Haruhiko Kuroda said at the 18 March meeting in Manila that there was a shortfall of more than \$4 billion promised by nations for rebuilding India, Indonesia, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. He stressed that the world's attention must stay focused as work moved into reconstruction stage.

Sri Lankan Treasury Secretary PB Jayasundara, said in early March that there is a major mismatch between donor commitment and their transformation of pledges into real cash. Sri Lanka expected to receive at least 35% of the \$8 billion pledged by donors to the tsunami-affected countries. The total amount channeled up to 4 March is less than \$75 million, around 4% of the estimated reconstruction costs, and only \$10 million has been credited to the Consolidated Fund.

The British Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) has made available \$73 million to be utilized for projects in Sri Lanka during this year and proposals covering this period and the next two years are scheduled to be made available by the member agencies by mid-May.

Rs 6.99 billion (\$70.3 million) has been received by the government, NGOs and others in Sri Lanka as private foreign and local donations through banking channels. This includes Rs 1.23 billion received by the Government through the Central Bank and the two State commercial banks.

Children affected

According to the North-East Provincial Administration (NEPA), 740 children orphaned and 2,151 children lost one of the parents in the tsunami disaster. NEPA has initiated several childcare programmes with UNICEF to help the children. Nineteen probation officers and 21 child rights promotion officers have been appointed by Probation and Childcare Services. In addition, 65 graduates have been given initial training and appointed for research and follow up action, with the help of the UNICEF and Save the Children. UNICEF will send 5,000 family kits comprising basic needs of children in the north-east, both personal and leisure materials. According to reports, the Social Services Department has applied to UNICEF for Rs. 16.8 million (\$169,000) to assist foster parents caring for the children orphaned by the

tsunami. The assistance will include monthly allowances, school support and self-employment grants for 250 families.

The fishing community

Japanese projects

In early March, Japan provided Rs 29 million (\$291,000) for two projects of the Emergency Rehabilitation Project for Tsunami Affected Fishing Villages in the north-east coastal areas. Two Japanese NGOs, the Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ) and the Pacific Asia Resource Centre (PARC) will be involved in the implementation of the two projects. BAJ is expected to concentrate on the repair of over 150 fishing boat engines, and training of a large number of fishermen in Mullaitivu in boat repairs. The project will also guide the fishermen in establishing an appropriate maintenance system equipped with tool kits. PARC will provide fishing craft and gear to a fisheries cooperative society in Vadamaratchchi for rental for over 350 fishermen. The NGOs concerned will work closely with the officials of the Ministry of Fisheries.

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Appendix 1

Useful contact details:

	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-Mail
1	Centre for Community Development (CCD)	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 1560	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 5701	Admin.ccd@sangu.org
2	Centre for Human Rights and Development, Sri Lanka (CHRD)	+ 94 11 24710273	+94 11 2564269	chrd@sltnet.lk
3	Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)	Jennifer Hyman: (301) 587-4700 or Mobile: (202) 99702454		jhyman@chfinternational.org
4	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) (UK)	For donations: 0870 60 60 900		enquiries@dec.org.uk
5	Disaster Management Unit (DMU), Sri Lanka	+ 94 11 2435082, 4733531, 24373362, 4733427		
6	Disaster Reduction Unit, Bureau for Crisis Prevention Recovery (BCPR)	+41 22 9178433	+41 22 9178060	Bcpr-disasters@undp.org
7	European Union	Amadeu Altafaj (Spokesperson): +32 2 498 95 26 58 ECHO Information: +32 2 295 4400 Mobile: + 32 498 98 12 40		
8	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Teresa Buerkle (Information Officer): +39 06 570 56146		Teresamarie.buerkle@fao.org
9	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Marcal Izard (Colombo): +94 11 250 33 46 Eros Bosisio (Geneva): +41 22 730 21 01		
10	Medical Institute of Tamils (MIOT)	+ 44 (0) 1708 722303 (Voicemail only)	+ 44 (0) 1708 725388	admin@miot.org.uk
11	National Relief Operations Unit (NROU), Sri Lanka	W J S Karunaratne, Secretary to the President: +94 11 +2324801, 2326309, 2435144		
12	Saiva Munnetta Sangam (UK)	+44 (0) 20 8514 4732	+44 (0) 20 561805	
13	Sri Lanka High Commission, London	+44 (0) 20 7262 1841-846	+44 (0)20 7262 7970	lancom@easynet.co.uk
14	Sri Lanka Jama'Ath-E-Islamic Social Services Department	Moulavi Abdur Rahman: 0094 777 418345 Br. Haneez: 0094 777412151		
15	Sri Lanka Muslim Information Centre (UK)	Sayed MM Bazeer (Director): +44 (0) 208 543 6600	+44 (0) 208 543 3198	sbazeer@yahoo.co.uk
16	Standing Committee of the Tamil Speaking People (SCOT)	+ 44 (0) 1787 210860		
17	Tamil Information Centre (TIC)	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 1560	+ 44 (0) 20 8546 5701	info.tic@sangu.org
18	Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation (TRO)	+ 44 (0) 20 8520 5876		

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	CONTACT	TELEPHONE	FAX	E-Mail
19	Tamils Health Organisation (THO-UK)	+44 (0) 20 8296 8480		info@tamilshealth.com
20	The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Martin Dawes: (977-1)417-082 x 222		mdawes@unicef.org
21	The UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	David Del Vecchio: +1 (212) 297-4975 Omar Gharzeddine: +1 (212) 297-5028		delvecchio@unfpa.org gharzeddine@unfpa.org
22	The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Brian Grogan: 201 315 1827 Elizabeth Byrs (Advocacy and Public Information): +41 22 917 2563	+41 22 917 0020	
23	White Pigeon (Venpura)	+44 (0) 20 8265 2764	+44 (0) 20 8333 7904	info@whitepigeon.co.uk
24	World Food Programme (WFP)	Jordan Dey: Sat_8821654203510		Jordan.dey@wfp.org
25	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Media/General enquiries: +44 22 791 2222 Donor related Queries - Marianne Muller: +41 22 791 1887		mullerm@who.int
26	The Child Abuse Investigation Unit, C/O. ECPAT (UK)	020 7501 8927	020 7738 4110	ecpat.org.uk
27	Joint Organisation of the Affected Communities on Colombo-Matara Highway	+94 38 92840	+94 38 92871	ggama@mail.ewisl.net
28	Muslim Foundation for Culture and Development – Sri Lanka	+94 115357381	+94 115336781	almfcd@yahoo.com

Tsunami Disaster Situation report – Sri Lanka

Table 2

LTTE's Needs Assessment for the North-East

\$ millions

Sectors	Total	Amp	Batti	Trinco	Kili	Mullai	Jaffna	Mannar	Vavu	Dist Total	Prov Pool
Resettlement	75	26	13	10	2.5	10	8	3	2.5	75.0	0
Housing	336	117	91	55	1.5	26	36	1	-	327.5	8.5
Health	55	17	13	10	0.1	5	2	-	-	47.1	7.9
Education	49	16	13	7	0.1	3	2	-	-	41.1	7.9
Roads & Bridges	300	57	47	30	6	41	19	-	-	200.0	100.0
Livelihood, Employment, Micro-finance	33	8	7	5	1	2	7	-	-	30.0	3.0
Private Sector Promotion	10							-	-		10.0
Fisheries	100	18	16	20	2	20	18	-	-	94.0	6.0
Agriculture	6							-	-		6.0
Tourism	30	3	3	3	1	1	3	-	-	14.0	16.0
Environment	20	2	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	11.0	9.0
Water & Sanitation	74	15	10	10	5	5	15	-	-	60.0	14.0
Telecommunication	25							-	-		25.0
Power	55				10	10	10	-	-	30.0	25.0
Public Sector Infrastructure	50	10	5	5	1	9	5	-	-	35.0	15.0
Urban Development	100							-	-		100.0
Cooperative Movement	11							-	-		11.0
Coastal Protection	80										80.0
Local Government Sector	16	3	2	2	0.5	2	1			10.5	5.5
Disaster Management Unit	30										30.0
Total	1455	292	222	159	31.7	136	128	4	2.5	975.2	479.8

Source: Needs Assessment for the North-East – Planning and Development Secretariat, LTTE

Table 3

Death, Displacement, Injury and Missing Population, caused by the Tsunami in the North-East

District	2004 Population		Deaths	Injury	Missing	Displaced People	
	Families	Members				Families	Members
Amparai	138,839	624,778	6,897	6,771	2,207	37,988	137,960
Batticaloa	126,102	567,460	2,840	1,575	1,033	17,798	61,912
Trincomalee	88,344	397,550	1,076		337	17,773	69,214
Jaffna	179,350	589,251	1,256	1,647	1,240	10,827	41,013
Kilinochchi			30		1	407	1,603
Mullaitivu	36,291	147,706	2,771	2,590	552	5,484	21,178
Vavuniya	36,990	144,220				3	10
Total	605,916	2,470,965	14,870	12,583	5,370	90,280	332,890

Source: Needs Assessment for the North-East – Planning and Development Secretariat, LTTE

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Table 4

Damage to Houses by the Tsunami in the North-East

District	Damage Status		Total
	Fully	Partly	
Amparai	18,977	8,628	27,605
Batticaloa	15,584	5,542	21,126
Trincomalee	5,974	10,404	16,378
Jaffna	6,680	1,114	7,794
Kilinochchi	246	-	246
Mullaitivu	5,033	400	5,433
Total	52,494	26,088	78,582

Source: Needs Assessment for the North-East – Planning and Development Secretariat, LTTE

Table 5

Damage to Schools and Need for Relocation in the North-East

Education District/Zone	Number of Schools	Number of Students	Relocation Needed
Vadamaratchy (Jaffna)	11	2,095	6
Mullaitivu	12	3,395	3
Trincomalee	4	1,721	-
Kantalai	2	96	-
Muthur	17	4,027	-
Batticaloa	16	5,832	2
Kalkudah	9	3,227	5
Paddiruppu	11	4,721	2
Kalmunai	17	11,985	13
Akkaraipatru	23	6,836	7
Total	122	43,935	38

Source: Needs Assessment for the North-East – Planning and Development Secretariat, LTTE

Table 6

Damage to Fishing Craft in the North-East

District	Multiday Boats	3 ½ Ton Boats	Fibre-glass Boats	Motorized Boats	Non-Motorized Boats	Total
Amparai	8	230	253	149	892	1,532
Batticaloa	0	218	302	1	2,712	3,233
Trincomalee	34	184	1,000	0	10	1,228
Kilinochchi	0	9	193	0	418	620
Mullaitivu	0	7	1,573	81	101	1,762
Jaffna	0	89	880	124	2,447	3,540
Total	42	737	4,201	355	6,580	11,915

Source: Needs Assessment for the North-East – Planning and Development Secretariat, LTTE

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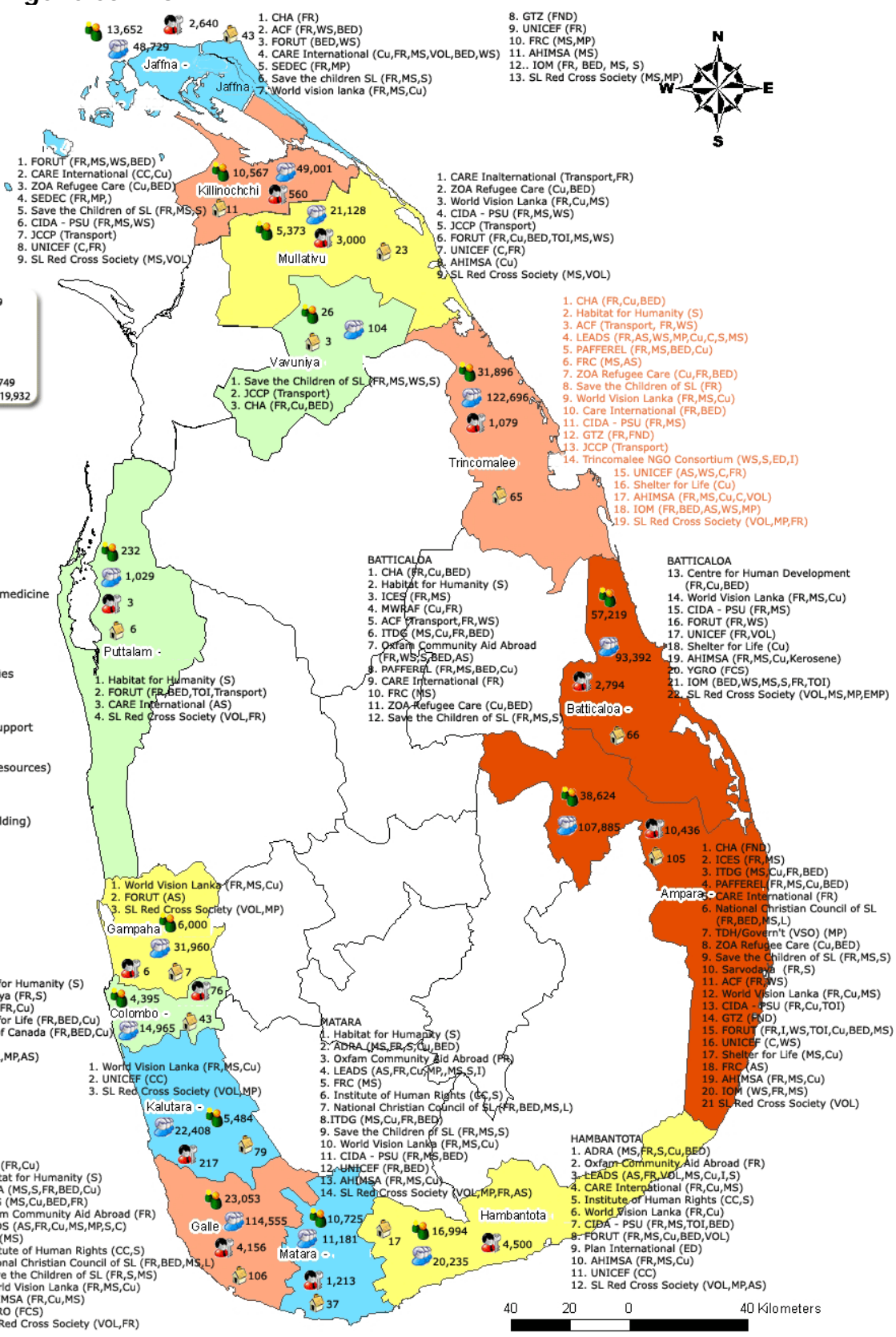
Humanitarian Agencies in Sri Lanka



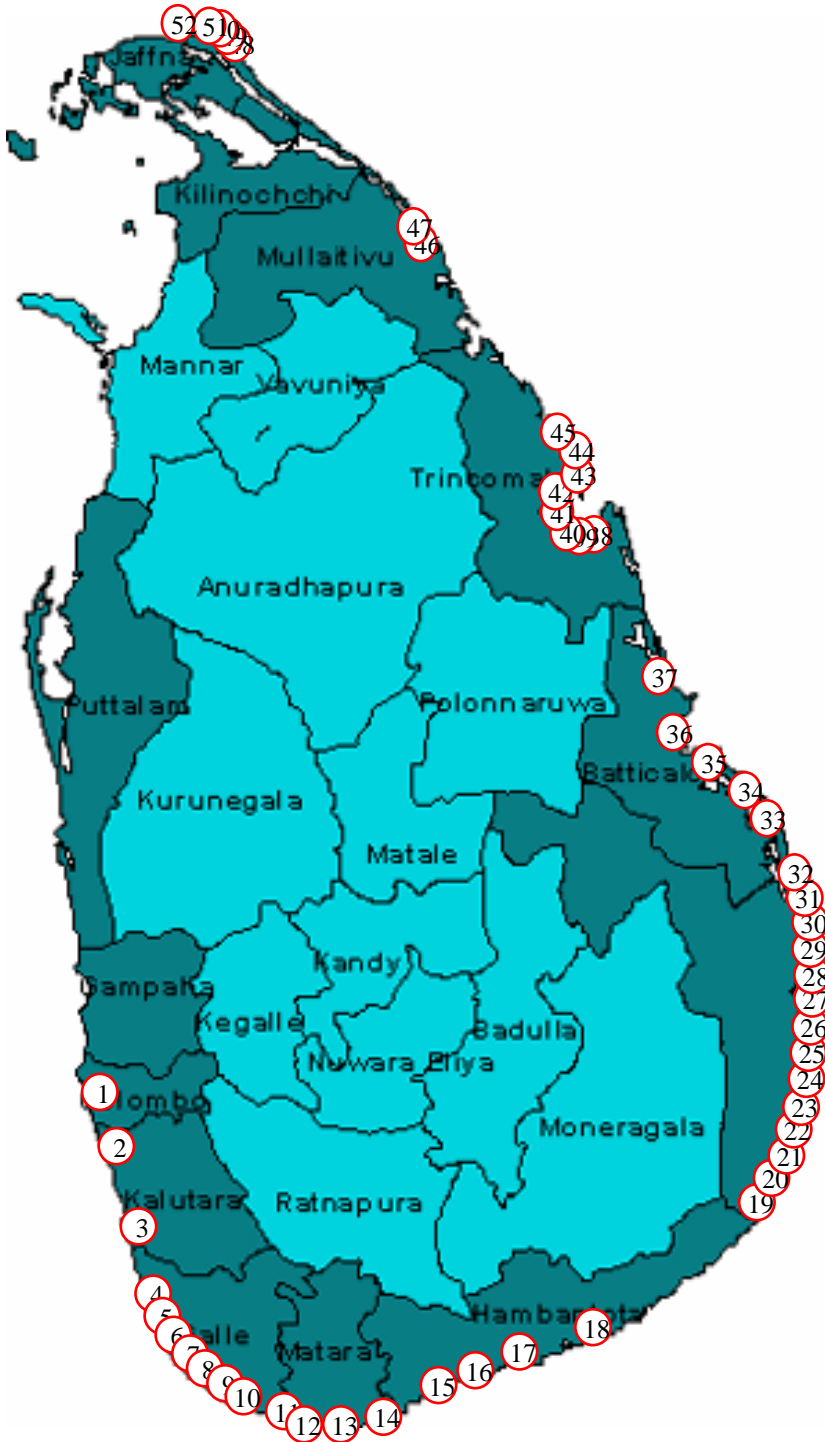
- * Total Families Affected - 170,694
- * Total Displaced Families - 103,789
- * Total Displaced Persons - 515,234
- * Total Deaths - 30,718
- * Total Camps - 592
- * Total Missing People - 4,939
- * Total Injured People - 14,573
- * Total Fully Damaged Houses - 93,749
- * Total Partially Damaged Houses - 19,932

- Families Affected
- Displaced Persons
- Deaths
- Camps

- AS - Assessments
- C - Construction
- S - Shelter
- I - Infrastructure
- MS - Medical supplies and medicine
- MP - Medical personal
- CC - Child care
- ED - Education
- PSY - Psychosocial
- L - Livelihood (general)
- GBA - Gender based activities
- FR - Food relief
- Cu - Cloths, utensils etc
- FCS - Fishing community support (boats, nets)
- VOL - Volunteers (human resources) general activities
- EMP - Empowerment (Civil soc capacity building)
- WS - Water and Sanitation (latrines, Wells)
- FND - Fund
- BED - Bedding
- TOI - Toiletries



Public libraries in Sri Lanka affected by Tsunami waves (Preliminary Survey)



Colombo District

1. Egoda Uyana Branch Public Library and 3 Community Centre libraries (Moratuwa Municipal Council)

Kalutara District

2. Panadura Public Library – 1 Reading Room (Panadura Municipal Council)
3. Maradana Branch Public Library (Beruwala Urban Council)

Galle District

4. Balapitiya Public Library (Balapitiya Pradeshiya Sabha)
5. Hirewatte branch Public Library (Ambalangoda Urban Council)
6. Hikkaduwa Public Library (Hikkaduwa Urban Council)
7. Godagama Public Library (Hikkaduwa Pradeshiya Sabha)
8. Madampe Public Library (Hikkaduwa Pradeshiya Sabha)
9. Magalle branch Public Library (Galle Municipal Council)
10. Habaraduwa Public Library (Habaraduwa Pradeshiya Sabha)

Matara District

11. Mirissa Public Library (Waligama Pradeshiya Sabha)
12. Matara Public Library (Matara Municipal Council)
13. Gandara Public Library (Devinuwara Pradeshiya Sabha)
14. Dickwella Public Library (Dickwella Pradeshiya Sabha)

Hambantota District

15. Kudawalle Public Library (Tangalle Pradeshiya Sabha)
16. Tangalle Public Library (Tangalle Urban Council)
17. Ambalantota Public Library (Ambalantota Pradeshiya Sabha)
18. Hambantota Public Library (Hambantota Urban Council)

Ampara District

19. Pottuvil Ullai Public Library (Pottuvil Pradeshiya Sabha)
20. Pottuvil Komari Public Library (Pottuvil Pradeshiya Sabha)
21. Kalmunai Public Library (Kalmunai Municipal Council)
22. Sainthamaruthu Public Library (Sainthamaruthu Pradeshiya Sabha)
23. Maruthamunai Public Library (Maruthamunai Pradeshiya Sabha)
24. Nattipiddimunai Public Library (Nattipiddimunai Pradeshiya Sabha)
25. Karaitivu Public Library (Karaitivu Pradeshiya Sabha)
26. Attalaichenai Public Library (Attalaichenai Pradeshiya Sabha)
27. Ninthavur Public Library (Ninthavur Pradeshiya Sabha)
28. Alayadvembu Public Library (Alayadvembu Pradeshiya Sabha)
29. Thirukovil Public Library (Thirukovil Pradeshiya Sabha)
30. Thirukovil Sub Office Public Library (Thirukovil Pradeshiya Sabha)
31. Meeranagar Public Library (Akarapatru Pradeshiya Sabha)
32. Akarapatru Public Library (Akarapatru Pradeshiya Sabha)

Batticaloa District

33. Vaharai Public Library (Vaharai Pradeshiya Sabha)
34. Valaichenai Public Library (Koralapatru Pradeshiya Sabha)
35. Eruvil Patru Public Library (Eruvil Patru Pradeshiya Sabha)
36. Manmunai Public Library (Manmunai Pradeshiya Sabha)
37. Manmunai Patru North Public Library (Manmunai Patru Pradeshiya Sabha)

Trincomalee District

38. Muttur Sub Office Public Library (Muttur Pradeshiya Sabha)
39. Muttur Public Library (Muttur Pradeshiya Sabha)
40. Muttur Town Public Library (Muttur Pradeshiya Sabha)
41. Kinniya Public Library (Kinniya Pradeshiya Sabha)
42. Vellamanal Public Library (Town and Gravets Pradeshiya Sabha)
43. Nilaveli Sub Office Public Library (Kuchchaveli Pradeshiya Sabha)
44. Trincomalee Public Library (Trincomalee Urban Council)
45. Eachchalampatru Sub Office Public Library (Seruwila Pradeshiya Sabha)

Mullaitivu District

46. 1.Mullaitivu Sub Office Public Library (Maritimepatru Pradeshiya Sabha)
47. 2.Semalai Public Library (Maritimepatru Pradeshiya Sabha)

Source: Sri Lanka Library Association